

JOIN THE  
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

VOL. IV. No. 8.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$1.50 a Year  
85c Six months

## YOUNG WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST ABRAMOVITCH

Play Leading Part in  
Protest Against Traitor

The Young Workers League of Chicago was in the forefront of the fight against Abramovich when he attempted to speak at the Garrick Theatre here. The "Socialist" meeting was turned into a Communist demonstration for Soviet Russia. Thousands of people blocked traffic in front of the theatre for more than half an hour. Dozens of Young Workers League and Party members were put out of the theatre by thugs and police. A score or more were injured. Wm. F. Dunne spoke to the demonstrators from a box. A riot squad of a hundred police was called out to quell the demonstration. The meeting was taken over by the Communists, "Socialist" Policemen.

When the theatre opened guards stood at the door supported by policemen to closely inspect all who appeared with tickets. Nearly a hundred League and Party people eluded the scrutiny of the "socialists," and quietly took their places in the theatre. As many, however, were recognized or suspected and turned away. The affair opened with a very bad and long drawn out concert, during which the Communists were quiet as mice.

Abramovich was introduced. Immediately a flood of leaflets filled the air. They were leaflets condemning Abramovich and branding his as a traitor. They came from all parts of the theatre accompanied by loud hisses and boos.

**The Fight Begins.**  
Guards and policemen filled the aisles. They were taken by surprise. They never suspected so many Communists came in. They picked out certain demonstrators and dragged them out of the hall. Voices came from all over the place saying, "Leave them alone." For a time the noise would subside. Abramovich would say a few words; he would be challenged by a dozen voices at once—the furore would begin all over again and more people would be dragged out.

**Unable to Speak.**  
The affair promised to turn into a full-fledged riot and the asbestos came down leaving Abramovich in the lurch. In the meantime the street in front of the theatre was jammed with people. Every time a comrade was carried out, the crowd would cheer.

When the meeting had stopped and the crowd surged out of the theatre it was attacked by a dozen or more girls crying: "Read the Young Worker," and waving their papers in the air. The police pushed the girls back and they weren't the least bit tender about it.

**"Bill" Dunne Speaks.**  
"Three Cheers for Soviet Russia," "Down with Abramovich," was heard throughout the crowd that had now grown to hundreds. "Bill" Dunne jumped on a street cleaner's box. He branded Abramovich and the socialists as traitors; he told the crowd why Abramovich was here; he ended a speech of some ten minutes with a call for three cheers for Soviet Russia.

The cry was taken up from one end of the street to the other. Then the police line moved. As the crowd was pushed west on Randolph Street it struck up the International. Hundreds of voices sang out in the cold air.

**League Members Arrested.**

Max Lerner, a member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. was badly beaten and arrested by cops when he protested against the abuse of the girl comrades. He was released on \$100 bail and was fined one dollar for "Disorderly Conduct." Another member of the League, Fannie Golden, was arrested and later released. Many of the league members were manhandled and abused but defiant and happy that they had done their share in the largest demonstration so far against the counter-revolutionist, Abramovich, and the largest workers' demonstration in the loop district of Chicago since 1888.

**Second Meeting a Failure.**

March 17.—Three young workers from Area Branch Number Six were arrested during the demonstration at the second Abramovich meeting. Hundreds of league and party members repeated their performance of Sunday in a rousing protest before the Douglas Park Auditorium where the second meet was held.

Inspection of those admitted was far stricter than at the previous affair and a larger cordon of cops was on hand in and out of the hall. Very few did, however, challenge Abramovich and were immediately seized by thugs and cops and ejected brutally from the

### Campaign to Organize Young Negro Workers Launched by League

#### Report on Negro Work.

The first pre-requisite for the successful launching of Negro work by our league is a thorough understanding of the membership of the importance of this work, of its scope, of its possibilities and its difficulties. The league membership must be familiarized with the important economic and political role which the Negro proletariat plays in America, and it must be made to realize that the Negro youth is a stratum of the working class which it is imperative for us to organize if we are to become a real Leninist league.

#### Work for Negro Conference.

At the Negro labor congress to be held some time this year, the Y. W. L. should arrange for meetings of young Negroes present, and also to establish a permanent group as a point of contact with the Negro young workers.

In preparation for the Congress, special efforts will be made to secure large representation from factories employing numbers of Negro young workers.

Every effort must be made to get as delegates to this congress young workers who are members of Negro and mixed unions. The theses for the work of a gathering that may result from the national congress should be most carefully drawn up and should deal with all questions affecting the Negro young workers as a race, as well as emphasizing issues that affect them as part of the Negro working class and the working class in general.

#### World Congress.

A manifesto should be written calling upon the young Negroes of the world to participate in a world congress of their race. This manifesto must emphasize the important role of the American Negro and especially of the young American Negro who is usually more advanced than his elders.

Meetings of Negro young workers should be arranged if possible before and after the congress where the Y. W. L. should take the leading part.

The slogan of the Y. W. L. in this campaign should be:

1. Admission of all young Negro workers to all the trade unions.
2. Admission to all unions of the American Federation of Labor.
3. The same pay for Negro young workers as for white.
4. Full social and political equality in all schools, industries, sport clubs, athletic associations, etc.
5. Down with segregation.
6. Solidarity of Negro and white young workers against the bosses.
7. United struggle of all Negro and white young workers for the demands of the youth on industry.

#### General Activity.

As the initial step in the Negro work, a series of articles in the Young Worker designed to familiarize our membership with the importance of the role which the Negro workers play in America will be printed.

As the second step, the committee proposes to draw up a pamphlet addressed to the Negro youth, dealing with their economic and social status in America, and its relation to the class struggle and Communist movement.

As a further means of reaching the masses of young Negro workers the committee proposes feature articles dealing with their conditions to be printed in the Young Worker. Efforts will be made to have the various units of the league provide data and information on the conditions of the Negro youth in their localities.

**Sell Young Worker.**  
The campaign shall include the widespread sale of the Young Worker and the special pamphlet at the gates of factories and shops employing large numbers of young Negro workers.

In addition, in those large cities where "black belts" exist, special leaflets containing our propaganda and setting forth our immediate demands shall be widely circulated and distributed. All nuclei and branches located in or near such Negro districts shall be given full responsibility on such matters under the supervision of the higher committees.

The campaign must have actual organizational results and our goal must be to organize into league nuclei the largest possible number of young Negro industrial workers. The campaign shall not be complete if our agitation and propaganda does not crystallize into definite shop and factory nuclei. The Negro work is to be co-ordinated with that of the Workers Party as much as possible.

### Many Workers Will Attend Frolic in Cicero

Members of the Young Workers League and Workers Party members in Cicero, who are carrying on an aggressive campaign to organize the workers of Cicero, especially those working at Western Electric, the Grant Steel Works, Hurley Electric Co., etc., are holding a big International Frolic and Dance at Liberty Hall, 49th Ct. and 14th St., Cicero, Saturday, March 21.

The affair besides building up the membership of the Young Workers League and Workers Party in Cicero, will be for the purpose of raising money for the Weekly Young Worker

# Young Worker

Published Weekly by the Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925

"Entered as second-class matter Sept. 17, 1922, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

PRICE 5 CENTS

Abolition of Child Labor!  
A Fight Against Capitalist Militarism!  
The Workers' Republic!

## YOUNG MINERS! SCRAP THE MACHINE!



## THE HISTORY OF THE "YOUNG LENINIST" AND ITS LESSONS FOR "YOUNG WORKER"

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Among the many achievements of the Russian Young Communist League must be cited the launching of their own daily newspaper, The Young Leninist.

Published in 1919 for the first time in two editions of 2,000 copies it has grown each year until today it is a daily paper, reflecting the lives of the Russian young workers' with a circulation of 72,000.

Due to the economic conditions prevailing in 1919, only two issues were printed, but in 1920 this had increased to eight issues per year with a circulation of 6,000. In 1921, it became a monthly with a circulation of 8,000. During these years the paper was sold and distributed at random. However, starting with 1922, the paper began a real life and had a subscription circulation of 15,000, and was published bi-weekly. The Russian Komsomols were not content with this splendid progress but continued their campaign and in 1924 the paper appeared three times a week with a circulation of 50,000.

**Becomes "The Young Leninist."**  
Immediately upon the death of our leader, Lenin, the Moscow Komsomol newspaper changed its name to The Young Leninist, in tribute to the world leader of the proletariat. Previous to this the paper had been called "Youth Truth."

In order that the message of Leninism might reach the masses of young workers daily instead of three times a week, the Moscow Komsomols launched a vigorous campaign to change their paper to a daily and on January 1925 The Young Leninist appeared daily and today boasts of a circulation of 72,000.

#### Circulation—All Subscriptions!

Until 1923, this paper was the joint official organ of the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee but today it is only one of the thousands of papers issued by the Russian Komsomols throughout the country and is today only the organ of the Moscow Committee.

It is interesting to know that this entire circulation of 72,000 consists of subscriptions from young factory workers. They do not consider the copies sold on the news stands every day in their circulation. When I inquired about this phase the comrade replied, "Oh, we sell another 5,000 on the streets every day but it is the subscription circulation that counts." (American comrades take notice.)

**Stool Pigeon Fails.**  
The Young Workers League nucleus in Sears-Roebuck has been carrying on its fight against lay-offs, for shorter hours and better wages. The success of this work was being manifested by the large number of young workers joining with the Young Workers League in its fight. For this reason the bosses decided to put a stop to the work of the nucleus. Several of the members were fired, but they managed to go back to work under different names the next day.

The profits of Sears-Roebuck are interesting to the young workers employed there. Lately it was announced that during the month of December the sales of Sears-Roebuck rose to \$26,170,958.00. And still the young workers who toil daily to produce this amount are laid off and paid lower wages.

#### Join the Fight.

It is the task of the young workers

## CAL KEPT BUSY NAMING CROOKS

Can't Have Sugar Man  
So Appoints Friend

By JACK RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After one of the most reactionary sessions in its history, the Senate adjourned in a good fight. The fight was over the appointment of Warren, agent of the sugar trust, to the office of Attorney General by "Silent Cal."

#### Coolidge Gives Up.

After sending the appointment before the Senate twice, the President gave up the fight, and appointed a smaller man for the job, who though not quite as big a crook as Warren, will be so good at taking orders from the "higher-ups" that the Coolidge gang has nothing to worry about.

The man appointed and accepted by the Senate, is John G. Sargent, attorney general of Vermont and a dyed-in-the-wool conservative who will be able to keep up the black record of Daugherty and other attorney-generals in the present Republican regime.

**Another "Disarmament" Conference.**  
Kellogg, who has replaced Hughes as secretary of state, is said to be busy in the pangs for a new disarmament conference. The United States is taking the lead in calling this conference and hopes to dominate the meeting and turn it into a good thing for U. S. imperialism.

There seems to be no fear here that the conference will result in disarmament for the U. S. capitalists; but according to Kellogg's and Coolidge's plans, it is hoped that the conference to restrict the armaments of other countries in such a way as to establish the supremacy of the U. S. on land and sea better than ever before. However, signs of difficulty are already appearing in the attitude expressed by France and Japan towards a new conference, while England appears none too anxious.

## Y. W. L. MEMBER LEADS FIGHT AGAINST EXPULSIONS FROM MINERS' UNION OF OHIO

By MAX SALZMAN.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The Young Workers League and the Workers Party were the main issues before the convention of Sub-district 5, District 6, of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Bellaire the week beginning March 9th. Reactionary speeches against the Communists and their progressive allies occupied most of the time of the officialdom. These attacks were answered in a well-timed speech by Andy Plechart, a member of the Young Workers League in Dillonvale, Ohio. Plechart pointed out the difference between political organizations and the unions in answer to the charge that the Young Workers League and the Workers Party were dual unions.

#### Does Y. W. L. Educate?

Comrade Plechart was asked by the vice-president of District 6, Roy, whether or not the Young Workers League carried on educational work. The question was asked to lay the Y. W. L. open to the charge of being a dual union. Plechart answered with a proud, "Yes." "What do you teach?" Roy asked. "Marxian science, do you know what that is?" came the answer. Roy's "No," brought considerable laughter from the 115 delegates present.

Three men were thrown out of the hall after they were accused of being Daily Worker reporters. The newspapers for miles around heralded this news as a mark of "sanity," and praised the convention for its action.

However, this was only another of the publicity stunts of the machine, for the Daily Worker reporter was not thrown from the convention.

#### Dual Organization.

The officials came to the convention with the intention of throwing out all Communists and progressives. Their tactic was to charge the members of the union who were also members of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party with being members of a dual organization. All their speeches were directed to this end.

Our comrades put up a splendid fight. They charged the officials with attempting to weaken the union by throwing out the most active members. The officials could not deny that the most active workers and fighters during the big coal strike of 1922 were the very Communists and progressives they were trying to kick out.

But that didn't matter to them. Nor did the officials seem to consider the important fact that the union is in a very weakened condition due to the increasing unemployment in the mines. They were bent on one task and that was to make the union safe for their jobs by ridding themselves of all miners who showed signs of being class-conscious, who wanted to make the union a real working class weapon.

#### Class Collaboration.

The reports of the officers were masterpieces of class collaboration. The idea of struggle was farthest from their thoughts. Pan after pan of cold water was thrown on whatever ideas of struggle might have existed in the minds of the delegates. All the reports were calculated to subdue the efforts and influence of the progressive miners. Their reports were as much as anything calculated to dampen the ardor of the young miners, new to the movement, and beginning their part in the mine union imbued with the revolutionary spirit of youth.

#### President Worried.

The sub-district president, still uncomfortable with thoughts of the close race the progressives had him in the last union elections, vehemently recommended immediate action against the progressives in the union. In those elections the progressives elected three of their members to the sub-district offices and one who was elected, John Buka, was denied his seat because he didn't work in or around the mines. Buka has had partial paralysis, which he contracted in the pits for over eight years.

#### Keep Jobs?

Such are the tactics of the reactionaries must stoop to to keep their jobs. It was the election of these three progressives and a big progressive vote for the other offices that made the president and his fellow-fakers chafe.

All this while the very life of the miners' union is at stake in the new preparations being made by the owners for a fresh offensive at a time when the union is weakened by widespread unemployment. But the officials have bitten off more than they can chew.

Every league member, every member of the Workers Party and every progressive miner in this vicinity is priming himself for a stiff fight. It is very doubtful that the officials will get away with their plot to throw out members of the union who are capable of leading the struggle in times of strike.

## DEMANDS FORMULATED BY YOUNG MINERS AT PENN. CONFERENCE

The conference of the young miners held in Pittsburgh, March 8th, discussed in detail the problems of young workers in the mines. One young miner after another took the floor and told of the manner in which the officials of the union failed to live up to their duty to the organization, of how the bosses victimized the young miners because of their inexperience and lack of knowledge of the agreement.

This conference, called by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League was the first conference of young workers held in this country. The N. E. C. was represented by Max Salzman, who spent some time among the young miners. The attitude of the Y. W. L. in relation to the young workers, and particularly in relation to the young miners was explained. All the young miners present expressed their approval of the demands of the Young Workers League concerning the young miners.

In order to still further extend the work among the young miners it was unanimously agreed to call another conference of the young miners to be held on Sunday, April 12, 1925, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh.

The following demands were adopted as a basis for continuing the work among the young miners:

1. No contract shall be drawn up with the union containing discriminatory clauses against the young miners, such as boys' wages clauses, etc.
2. The enforcement of the objective of the union which calls for the abolition of all employment for children under 16 years of age.
3. Establishment of a special section in the publication of the union, devoted to the interests of the young miners, to which the youth can contribute their views without censorship.

## PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE SPEEDS UP COAL MINE ACTIVITIES

On March 7, in Pittsburgh, the district conference of the Y. W. L. came to order at the Jewish Labor Lyceum. There were twelve delegates. The activity of the past and work for the future was reviewed and outlined.

This was the first conference of District No. 5 since it was organized as a district organization and from all indications it promises to develop into one of the best districts in the entire country.

### Resolution Passed.

The following resolutions were passed by the district conference unanimously:

"WHEREAS, after a review of the activities of the Y. W. L. in the past in which the policies of the organization were discussed, and

"WHEREAS, when we view the progress the League has made in forming shop nuclei and in conducting factory drives, be it

"RESOLVED, that the District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League, held in Pittsburgh, Sunday, March 8, 1925, after hearing the reports of Max Salzman representing the N. E. C., express its approval of the stand taken by the N. E. C. in the party discussion. It also expresses its confidence in the work of the N. E. C. during the last two years in building the organization and in establishing the Weekly Young Worker."

Greet Y. C. I.

Another resolution was one to the Y. C. I. as follows:

Greetings, Comrades: The District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League of America extends to the Y. C. I. greetings and pledges to continue to carry out the decisions of the Y. C. I. to the best of our ability. We are also in hearty accord with all the decisions made in the past, which have built up a world-wide youth movement under your leadership of which we are proud to be members of. We send you our greetings to the young comrades who are languishing in prisons of Europe because of their activity in behalf of the interests of the working class youth.

Other resolutions were passed, bearing on the Michigan cases; also one condemning Abramovitch, for freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

New Committee Elected. The following members were elected on the new district committee: Gordon, Ossessa, Dector, Mankin, Schindler, and Solntsky, district organizer. The new district committee promises to concentrate their activity on the

mining youth more than ever in the past and the development of the National Mining Campaign. Closer contact is being realized between the District Committee and the National Committee and the work in the future will increase to an unheard of extent.

Comrade Sawbeck spoke representing the party and pointed out that the co-operation between the League and the Party had increased. He also pointed out that under the efficient leadership of the present C. E. C. the Party had progressed more than ever before.

### Young Workers Fight Against Abramovitch

(Continued from page 1)

hall. All the while the crowd jammed closely about the entrance cheering for Soviet Russia and condemning Abramovitch and the "socialists."

While the meeting went on inside an automobile not far from the hall was pressed into service as a platform. Fourteen speakers, one after the other, hurled defiance at Abramovitch and his protectors and told the workers the truth about Soviet Russia.

### Counter-Revolutionist Well Guarded.

When Abramovitch had finished with a much-heckled and wearying speech, the outside meeting stopped and the crowd jammed again about the entrances to tell the yellow socialists what it thought of them, and to sin the International. Abramovitch was escorted out of the hall with a guard of riot police armed with rifles. His car sped away in a great chorus of "boos."

The demonstration, however, continued and was dispersed only after an additional reserve of riot police also armed with rifles, cleared the streets.

### LEAGUE UNITS, ATTENTION!

In order that this correspondence section may be a success, we must establish an organized army of correspondents. This means that every branch, every nucleus, in fact every unit of the league must take it up and see that comrades are appointed to take care of the correspondence.



Word has been received of the death of Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Kuomintang Party of China, and first resident of the Chinese Republic, an outstanding leader of the nationalist revolutionary movement of that country.

Before his death, Sun Yat Sen was influential in swinging his party and the whole nationalist movement into more revolutionary and proletarian channels. This was done greatly under the inspiration of the Russian Revolution and the influence of the Soviet Republic.

### Only Russia Mourns.

The red flag over the Soviet Embassy was the only foreign flag at half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death, all the representatives of the imperialist powers being only too glad that this leader of the fight against imperialist domination of China was dead. His death has been falsely reported in the bourgeois press many times before.



## Young Workers Correspondence

### MAIL ORDER HOUSE NUCLEUS

As soon as the league reorganized into area branches our first job was to organize nuclei. We had only two comrades working in this mail order house. A little later another comrade got a job there. We met nearly every day during the lunch hour and discussed things and planned action. We selected a committee of three comrades to sell the Youngers at the factory gates. In this way we started our campaign. The first night when the Young Worker was sold everyone bought a copy. We went home with a few girls and discussed the paper. They were all in favor of it and sympathized with us.

About a day or two later the excitement ceased. Every time one of the girls would say anything another would remind her to be careful or it would mean losing our jobs.

It was during Christmas time and the factory was getting busy and conditions were worse than ever. There was much objection on the part of the workers. So we issued our first bulletin. The workers were very much enthused about the bulletin and the demands it contained.

Then the difficult work began for our nucleus. We found it easy thru special stories in the Young Worker and bulletins to arouse the interest of the young workers in the house, but our task was to keep up their interest for more than a day or two and get those who were most sympathetic organized into our nucleus.

In this more constructive stage of our activities, we found that one of the big problems was this: The young workers in the shop agreed with us in lots of things. They would say that everything printed in the Young Worker or in the bulletin was true, but they would always put the question: "What are we going to do about it?"

Of course as an answer to this we could put forward: "Join the nucleus of the Young Workers League," and in many cases we did, but we knew that only a small majority of the young workers in the shop were as yet ready to join the League, and we knew that we would gain more members for the nucleus if the nucleus could take some leadership in the necessary work of organizing the whole house.

One of our demands was: "Demand right to organize a union," but the Retail Clerk's International, with its reactionary policy, made it impossible for them to get in thru high initiation fee, etc., and there were few young workers here that did not realize that it was impossible for many of them to be organized into the union immediately.

It was in view of this that our shop nucleus started raising the slogan of a "shop committee" in later bulletins and in the Young Worker, and we found that as soon as we began proposing some practical step such as the organization of a shop committee

on which they would start to work immediately, the nucleus gained the confidence of the young workers more than ever before and in proceeding with the work, taking the leadership in organizing a shop committee, we gained new members for the League.

Last week we were told to work overtime. Everybody objected and the girls of our department agreed to walk out at five o'clock. However, only one tried to do it, but she was stopped. We all remained until six o'clock. The girls proposed to hold a meeting that same night, but later they changed their minds. A few days later some girls held a little meeting with some of us at lunch time and we decided to hold a meeting at night. We also decided that it was not wise to walk out unless we organized the whole place.

But this time the bosses did not feel so good about all the commotion. Almost every one of the girls was asked questions about the bulletin and all whom they suspected were fired or laid off.

The girls are afraid to open their mouths to talk about anything. Silence prevails in the department. (But it won't last long.) Right now our work is carried on in an easier manner than before and we have gained more members for the nucleus and many workers are very sympathetic.

### A Mail Order House Nucleus.

**RUSSIAN NUCLEUS BUSY**  
To our foreign young Communists comrades:

We, young Communists of the "Geofistic" instrument factory at Moscow, although separated from you by several thousands of miles send you our warmest comradely greetings and hope that correspondence will begin now between us will continue on.

Our factory league consists exclusively of young workers, the majority of whom are learning at the factory school and after a period of four years become experienced Red mechanics.

This year, for instance, 19 young men graduated and are now working in the different departments of the factory on the same level as the rest of the experienced workers. At present, there are 54 young men learning at our factory school. Out of this number, 13 are in the 1st group (from 14 to 16 years of age), 24 are in the 3rd, and 10 in the 4th group (these are from 16 to 20 years of age). Besides these there are seven who are released altogether from theoretical studies.

Those in the 1st group work four hours and study four hours. The 3rd group works six hours and studies two hours. A little while ago a girl joined our school. Up to the present time we had no girls among us, but now hope that the number of girls in our factory school will increase since they take such an interest in the work.

During Lenin's week our league increased to 80 members, which proves that the young folks are beginning to

understand that the only way of following the principles of Lenin is to join the Young Communist League. The newcomers work willingly and readily, taking active part in the work of the different committees. For instance, our league is represented in the following committees: International Revolutionists Aid, Friends of the Aviators' Association, Mutual Help and many others. Besides that we have a representative in the Managing Committee of the factory and in the Board.

During Lenin's week many of our young Communists were admitted to membership of the Russian Communist Party, which makes our league the stronger as 25 per cent of our members are also members of the party and all the knowledge that they get from the party they endeavor to transfer to the younger generation. The older Communists also take interest in the life of the young folks and prepare them to carry on the work of the "United League," organized in Tokyo in 1901.

The members of the "United League" were mostly students studying abroad. Sun Yat Sen realigned especially the importance of the work among the youth, because these students after their return home brought their new revolutionary ideas with them and were ready to take an active part in the fight for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

**Growth of "United League."**  
In 1906, the "United League" had about 10,000 members, by that time in almost every province of China small nuclei of the "United League" led the revolutionary movement. The money collected personally by Sun Yat Sen went for the organization of an armed insurrection against the imperial government. These uprisings took place mostly in the southern provinces of China, because in case of defeat they could always retreat to the territory of Annan. Before the overthrow of the dynasty the "United League" had no definite program, but the following quotations from a speech given to 5,000 students in Tokyo in 1907, give some ideas of Sun Yat Sen's aims.

"Our aim isn't only democracy—but the change of the conditions of social life. We want a political revolution because we don't recognize the rights of one person to have all the privileges. We want a social revolution because we don't wish to have a few capitalists monopolize all the good things of the country. The putting up of the Republican regime, the realization of a Socialist government—this is the program of our party."

### Revolt Succeeded.

The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty was hastened by the organization by Sun Yat Sen of the illegal and legal circles which played the role of armed centers as well as the organization of the armed forces consisting of paid soldiers ready to go and fight with the enemy as well as to work for the revolution. The revolt in Uchen in 1910, was a decisive one. It spread all over the other provinces, the rebels seizing power over 15 provinces in a short time.

Sun Yat Sen was in the United States at the time of the revolt and before returning to China he tried negotiations with the imperialist government and bankers, suffering almost complete failure. After his return to China, in 1911, he was elected temporary president of the Chinese Republic. By that time he was well known to the masses, since his followers taking part in the revolt said they were doing the work of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

**Imperialism at Work.**  
At the time of Sun Yat Sen's presidency the internal and external situation in China was not beneficial for the revolutionary movement. Imperialism had its roots deeply sunk in

## Sun Yat Sen, Leader of Chinese Workers Dies After Long Struggle in Nationst Revolutionary Movement

In the last three years, in connection with the intensification of the nationalist revolutionary movement in China, the name of Sun Yat Sen has been appearing more and more in the press. In spite of his age (he was born in 1866), Sun Yat Sen took an active part in the revolutionary movement of China up to his very death.

### The Beginning.

The fact that Sun Yat Sen gave up the presidency willingly to the militarist, Wan Chi Kain, showed that he and his followers were capable of inspiring the revolution of 1911, but were incapable at the same time to get the masses behind them and spread the revolution.

He carried on his propaganda first in the medical school in Canton, also in Hong Kong, where he remained for four years. He also carried his propaganda to small towns around these two cities. His circle of followers at that time was very limited, consisting for the most part of his school Yat Sen.

### Organizing in Philippines.

In 1894, Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary activities took on a new life. At this time he went to the Philippines Islands where he started organizing the "Society for the Resurrection of China." His work was mainly among the Chinese immigrant in the Philippines and while gaining him only a few followers was the beginning of his more active organizational work.

In 1895, he started organizational work in the South of China where he formed many underground circles for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty.

### Armed Forces.

In the beginning of September, 1895, Sun Yat Sen with a group of followers, made the first attempt at organizing armed forces in the South of China. The arms for this purpose were sent from Hong Kong and Canton. This work failed when the authorities found out about the underground movement and many were arrested. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in escaping to Japan where he remained for six years attracting many students in the Japanese Universities to his revolutionary ideas during his stay there.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

**2w Weekly Young Worker Greeted  
By Comrades in Chicago and Philly**

The leagues in Philadelphia and Chicago have held large affairs to celebrate the appearance of our weekly YOUNG WORKER.

In Philadelphia, the comrades raffled off the first bundle of the weekly YOUNG WORKER they received. Comrade Samuel Epstein was the lucky winner. For \$9 he got the first bundle of our organ.

**The Chicago Banquet.**

In Chicago a monster banquet was held. Over a hundred and fifty young workers were present to greet our Weekly. Forty dollars were turned in at this affair for subscriptions, and thirty dollars more as donations. Over \$100 has been pledged by the Chicago units of the Juniors and of the League and Party for the weekly YOUNG WORKER.

On page three you will see the great stride forward that Chicago has made in the campaign for 10,000 subs. Starting with Los Angeles sending in fourteen subs, we have seen many leagues make splendid efforts to assume the lead in this important work. Chicago has opened wide the throttle and threatens to lead the field throughout the whole campaign.

**How to Do It.**

This is how it was done: First of all our comrades in Chicago elected a real city committee with Comrade Israel Gabin, a real live wire, at the head of it. This committee then laid out its plans and began work. Through a complete canvass of all subscribers those subs had expired, the Chicago league was able to obtain many subs.

**Old Timers Called Upon.**

The comrades then got a list of all old league members and solicited these comrades for subscriptions, also trying to get them back into the league. Every branch member was assigned to a task in this campaign and the result is that many of our Chicago comrades already have assured their good standing in the

league and received their RED STAR MERIT STAMP. Unless each member has one of these stamps in his membership book he cannot be considered a member in good standing.

Following this action, the Chicago league assigned its members the task of visiting every party branch. Many comrades have already spoken before these branches and good results have been obtained in each case. The city committee is now seeing to it that the other members go out and do likewise. The results promise to push Chicago still further ahead of any other league in the country.

**Chicago's Heels.**

In Philadelphia, Comrade Milgrom, in Detroit, Comrade Gimosa, and in Springfield, Ill., Comrade Schuchardt, have already gotten into action and the work is under way.

Our leagues in Cannonsburg, Pa., Palisade, Minn., and Cloquet, Minn., are also on the job. The smaller in numbers, these leagues are showing equally as good results in proportion to their membership as any other league in the country.

The race begins to get hot. Chicago jumps far ahead this week. Will your league take the lead next week? Remember, to the winning league a banner from the Y. C. L.!

**TOILING YOUTH**

By HARRY CANNES.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

In Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Bayonne and other New Jersey cities young children are forced to toil from early morning until ten o'clock at night in sweatshops. A good many of the children work from four to fourteen years of age labor all hours of the day on clothing, shirts, artificial flowers, dolls and toys. Even children of two, three and four have been found to work in the homes. Such, in brief, is the tale of the life of the child workers in the United States.

The story is not a closed book. The number of child workers is constantly and unceasingly increasing. Incomplete figures by the United States department of labor show an increase of 43 per cent in 1922 and 38 per cent in 1923. Commenting on this increase, Grace Abbot, chief of the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor says:

"Its (child labor's) growth in the last six months of 1922 as compared with the last six months of 1921 was serious. For the 21 cities from whose work permit offices the children's bureau has received reports as to the number going to work each month the increase in child labor between these two periods was 43 per cent."

The 1923 survey in 30 cities scattered all over the country showed an increase of 36.8 per cent in the number of children working during the first six months of 1923 as compared with the last six months of 1922. The largest number was in Waterbury, Connecticut, a highly industrialized city, where almost eight times as many children went to work during 1923 than did during the same period of 1922. Other Connecticut cities reported increases of from 98 to 178 per cent.

All these figures of increase do not take count of the children under 14 years of age, of whom there are hundreds of thousands employed in the United States.

Have not these horrible conditions aroused opposition on the part of the working class elements of the United States? Yes; but the organized labor movement has wasted its efforts in trying to get the capitalist government, which is controlled by those responsible for the employment of the children, to pass laws prohibiting or limiting child labor. Some liberal elements, briefly, the National Child Labor Committee, have carried on a struggle for a betterment of the conditions of child workers on humanitarian grounds; but at the same time in no way seeking to injure the capitalist exploitation of the youth. The National Child Labor Committee does not object to making profits from the youth but they want it regulated.

Two national child labor laws were passed by Congress, the first in 1916, and the second in 1917 (?). Both of these laws were declared unconstitutional and without effect by the United States Supreme Court, an aggregation of old men who repeatedly declare their solidarity with the capitalist interests in the United States. Three million children were doomed to slavery (and the number grows to tremendous proportions daily) by a group of nine (?) old men.

That is the state of the child labor question today (1924). There are several useless and ineffective measures before Congress which provide for the passage of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of the labor of children up to 18 years of age. Even were all of these laws passed they would be of no value in trying to aid the children; for child labor is first, the need of the capitalist for cheap and efficient labor, and second, the competition and low wages within the working class. To do away with child labor, a fight must be levied against the entire capitalist system, with an effort to get the children themselves to join in the struggle on the basis of their immediate conditions, and in that way to broaden the campaign for the abolition of child labor to its logical end: the abolition of the capitalist system.

Little children slaving away their lives appeal to many soft hearted people in present day society as an unnecessary means of profit making. Youth labor, comprising those legally employed under the American capitalist law, receives practically no attention.

There are in the United States over six million boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 employed in gainful occupations. This number gradually increases each year.

The improvement and development in the method of production in highly advanced capitalist countries, and especially in the United States, makes the use of young and unskilled labor very profitable. Where in the early process manufacture highly skilled workmen were absolutely necessary, the constant technical betterment of machinery lessens the skill needed by the individual workers. It takes but a short time to learn the work process. The Ford factory is a very good example of this. Every motion is part of a mechanical series of operations; each worker performs a simple function that goes along with the machine process, and that is learned in a very short time. The young fellow need not acquire much learning in school; and we have shown how the economic system forces the majority of working children out of educational institutions before they have gone through grammar school grades.

The employers of labor find it a lot easier to control youth. The nimble fingers of the young workers are profitable to the bosses. The labor process, being simple, is readily mastered by the juvenile workers, and for that reason the unrestricted use of young workers in a highly developed system of production such as exists in the United States today becomes an accepted state of affairs.

(To be continued.)

**KNOWLEDGE EXTENSION, INC.,**

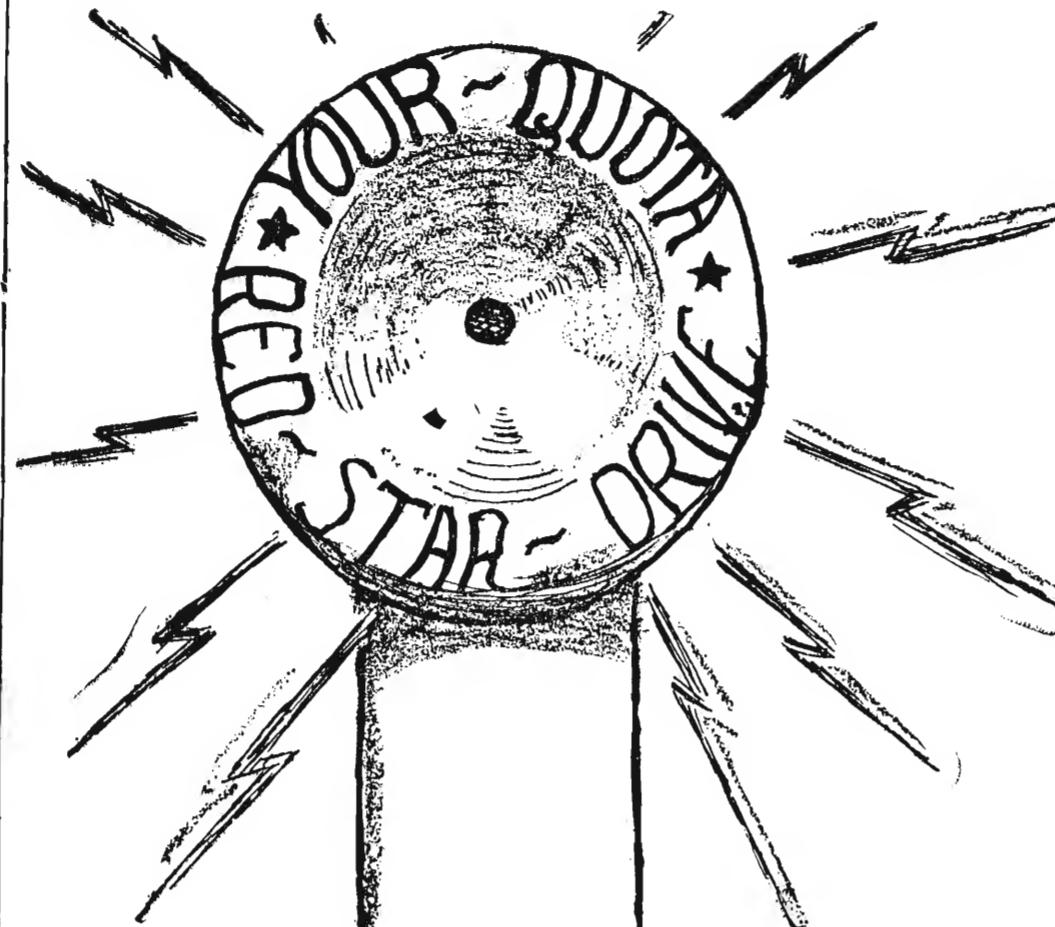
wishes to inform  
Working class organizations  
that they can obtain the services of their instructor,

**Samuel W. Ball**

for lectures on Science and History as a part of their programs. No fees are charged and each application will be given consideration.  
Address Secretary, Room 8, 1605 West Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill.

# RING THE BELL!

## Chicago Hits Hardest Blow of Week



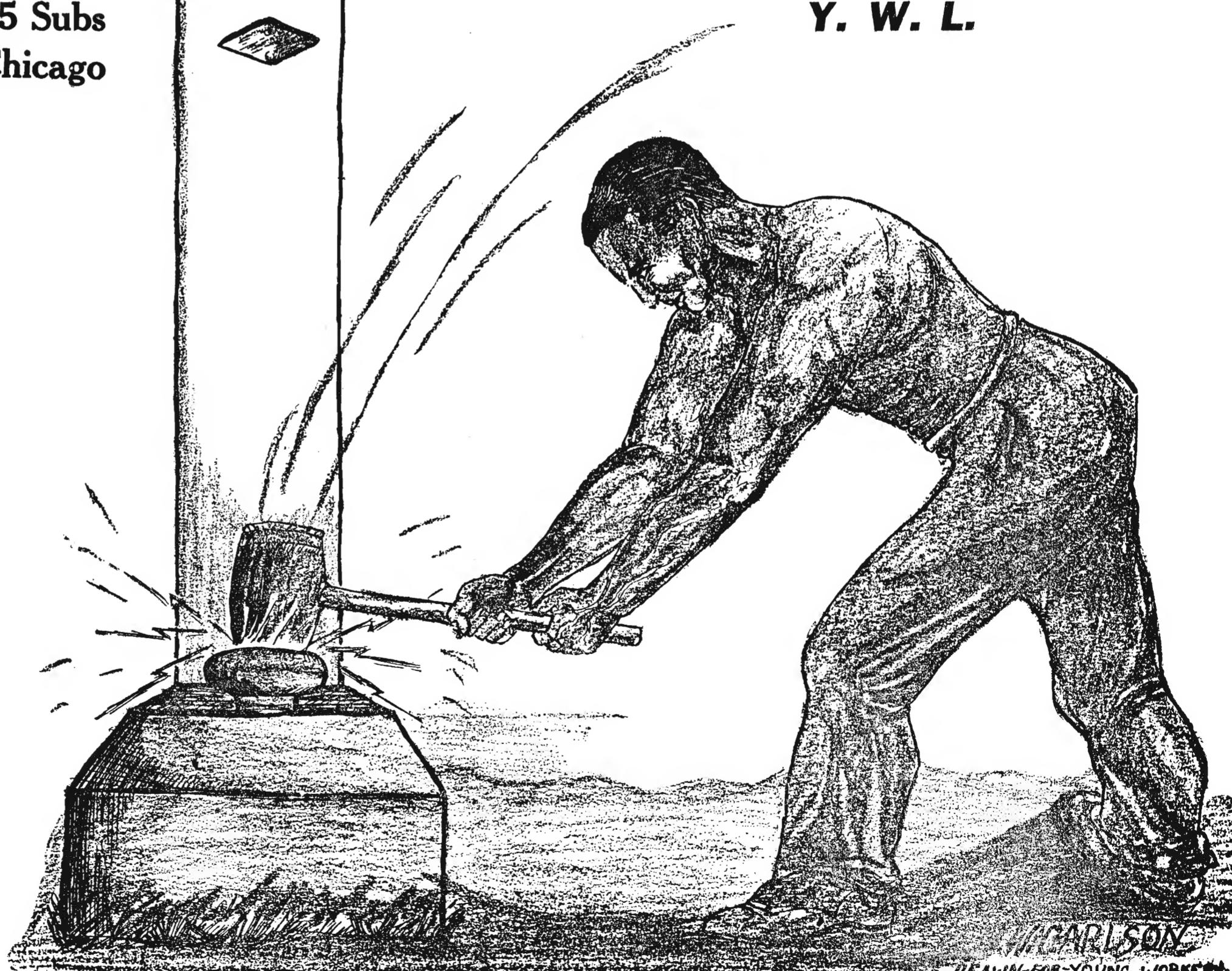
### PRIZES FOR THE WINNERS

1. Comrade obtaining most subscriptions will receive a REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.
2. Branch sending in most subscriptions will be awarded a thirty volume MARX-ENGELS-LENIN LIBRARY.
3. City organization getting most subs will receive a BANNER FROM THE Y. C. I.
4. Each comrade sending in a sub will receive a RED STAR MERIT STAMP, showing that he or she is a member in good standing and a worker for the weekly YOUNG WORKER.
5. Branches and city organizations will be awarded the above prizes on the basis of MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING thus giving large and small units AN EQUAL CHANCE in every respect.
6. SEE that your league is one of those to head the list.

### HOW THE DRIVE STANDS

1. Chicago .....	55 subs.
2. Los Angeles .....	14 "
3. Kenosha .....	6 "
4. Owen, Wis. ....	6 "
5. Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	4 "

### Chicago Y. W. L.



PARISON  
DRAWN FOR YOUNG WORKER

## YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

Vol. IV. March 21, 1925 No. 8  
Published weekly by the  
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA  
MAX SHACHTMAN, EditorSend all orders and articles, and remit all funds to  
THE YOUNG WORKER  
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.  
SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents. 3 cents per copy for bundles of 10 and over.

## Disarmament?

The old farce of a capitalist disarmament conference is about to be repeated. Even before arrangements are completed for the conference the capitalist governments are indicating their war-like spirit in their attitude towards such a conference.

France is crying against a conference, and saying that she would like to stand on the last conference in Washington. Her diplomats complain that the situation in Europe is too intense to allow for disarmament.

Japan will attend the conference, the diplomats think, but they are far from enthusiastic, expecting that nothing will be accomplished and stating in advance that they will not be made the goat as in the last disarmament conference.

The United States is in favor of the conference all of a sudden, in fact it is the U. S. that is bringing pressure to bear upon the other less anxious countries.

To anyone that thinks a disarmament conference is for the purpose of disarming, this may seem strange. That the U. S., the strongest of the imperialist countries, the most warlike and the most military of countries at the present time should want to disarm would certainly be strange, if true.

But bourgeois disarmament conferences are more for the purpose of juggling the comparative strengths of the imperialist armies in the mad race for first place; and since usually the stronger country wins in this diplomatic battle, the U. S. capitalists have everything to gain by talking "disarmament" at the present time.

By bringing all its diplomatic pressure to bear, backed by its superior wealth and its position of world domination, the U. S. hopes to juggle herself further in the lead than she is at the present time; and hopes to obtain such a disarmament as will weaken the other countries more than it will the U. S.

That it will not be so easy for the U. S. to reach this end is obvious.

Over confident from recent financial victories the American imperialists expect too much. The other imperialists are more jealous of their armies and navies than ever before in view of the recent advances and invasions of U. S. capital; for they know that these advances mean another world conflict for which they will want to be well prepared.

The country that is doing the expanding and trying to dominate the world markets seldom has the most friends; and it is to be expected that most of the other robber imperialists will be allied on the other side in the next conflict. If these countries are conscious of this fact already, the U. S. diplomats will have harder sailing than they expect at the next disarmament conference.

As far as disarmament conferences of the bourgeoisie are concerned, the only extent to which they should interest the young workers is in that they display arms competition and announce a new slaughter.

The only kind of disarmament of interest to the workers is the disarmament of the bosses and the arming of the workers that means the overthrow of capitalism.

This is quite a different kind of disarmament!

## The Civil Libertarians

The New Student, a weekly for collegians who claim not to be conservative, cries out against the gagging of Count Karolyi. Its chief reason for crying out and being, as it says, "dismayed", is that if a man so great and famous as the Count can be gagged by our despotic state department, then, by the same token, that same despotic state department is at liberty to gag exchange professors from Europe. Horrors!

These lads who practice the art of being liberal in comfortable dormitories, are shocked when an illustrations foreigner is told to keep his mouth shut; they have practiced their art so well that they can look with alarm at the escapades of the Department of Justice; they are even willing to protest the punishment of bolsheviks if it is not done by due process of law. Yes indeed, they are for freedom, for real American freedom, for the freedom our forefathers gave us and told us to keep.

Try and keep it! Those perfect-speaking, soft-handed fellows speak about freedom. They presume to champion the rights of all to happiness. What have they to say about the twelve hour day in Gary's mills? Do they have to bother their pretty young heads about what it feels like to dig coal way down deep? Is a strike anything more to them than an interesting topic to talk about in "Labor History", class? Do they know what it means to be out of a job and hungry-sick?

For them there is no class struggle. For them, struggle means demanding the right to utter anti-methodist opinions, protesting against the usurpations of petty bureaucrats and getting their shirts torn in the college "Rushes".

## The Red Star Campaign

Subscriptions are what keep a weekly paper going, and now that we have a Weekly Young Worker every member is busy getting subs so that we can be sure of keeping our paper.

In return for getting a sub each member will receive a stamp for his membership book to show that he is a member in good standing and that he got at least one sub for the Weekly Young Worker. This should be easy.

Every member can easily get one sub. Perhaps you don't subscribe yourself, then it will only take you a minute to fill out a blank and send it into the national office and you will receive your Red Star Stamp.

If you already subscribe you surely know of some shopmate or Party member who would like to subscribe. Fill out a subscription for a friend or get one from your shopmate and you will have a stamp in your membership book.

The Weekly Young Worker is calling for subs and we are going to use every means of getting them—for we need at least 10,000 subs before the paper will be able to come out every week without putting us in debt.

One of the biggest means of getting subs besides the individual efforts of comrades will be the big sub campaigns to be launched in all cities and to continue until July when the city meeting of the most subs will receive the prize of a 50 volume Marx-Leninist library. Furthermore the branch getting most subs as well as the individual comrade will also receive prizes.

The campaign for subs, the most important thing for our weekly paper is well under way. Don't forget—no matter how many donations, no matter how many pledges—a weekly paper cannot keep alive without subs.

## Workers Have No Color

The report on Negro work printed elsewhere in this issue is a signal for the militant young workers in this country to be more alive to the problems of the Negro young workers.

Industry knows no color, the proletariat is of no race. Lines of race and color are drawn only because the owners of industry will them to be drawn. It is to their interest that they be drawn. It is to the interest of the proletariat that all such lines be broken down.

Race prejudice is not due to clashes of inherent race differences. White and black children play with each other as they do among themselves. To them, color is nothing. Race prejudice is manufactured. It is woven out of the cloth of the false teachings of an anti-social system.

That system thrives on the differences among its slaves. It would be dangerous for the slave to be dangerous for the slaves to be at peace among themselves. Natural differences are seized upon; they are exaggerated; iniquitous names arise; social castes are erected; a propaganda of prejudice follows one from the cradle to the grave: Wop and Yankee, black and white, and themselves hating hatred at each other. The struggles of the whole of the proletariat, of the workers of all countries, of all races, of all colors, are made just so much harder.

This brake must be released! Wop and Yank, Swede and Dutchman, Yellow-man, Brown-man and Black-man, workers all, must fight shoulder to shoulder against the common exploiter of life. Communist work and organization among the Negroes is a step in this direction.

## The Fight Goes On

Child labor amendments to the constitution come and go. They are benevolently proposed in a moment of weakness, brought before the parliaments of the land—and then rejected when the full meaning of its efforts on PROFITS dawns upon the bourgeois legislators. A solid block of twenty-eight states defeated the last proposed amendment to the constitution. And the amendment was, as a matter of fact, as mild a one as could be formulated.

The demand for the abolition of child labor, the great and final demand that means something, will not come from teatating matrons and self-proclaimed liberals and humanitarians—the demand will come from the fathers and brothers and sisters and mothers of the child slaves, and from the children themselves. When the concerted voice of such a demand raises itself into the air, the decision of state legislators won't matter.

THE problem of the Negro in industry as well as in American society as a whole, is a problem created by the background of chattel slavery and intimately connected with its traditions, the propagation of a whole series of falsehoods and fetishes, scientifically untenable, but which by repetition and a certain superficial plausibility, have become dogmas which to question means social ostracism in the former slave states—the historical home of the chattel slavery whose conceptions of the Negro as a social inferior who menaces white supremacy is the obverse fountain from which flows all of the poisonous streams that carry the virus of race hatred into the ranks of the American working class and the labor movement . . .

THE slave sound is not dead and slavery has not been abolished. It lives in song and story, it lives in every community where there are black and white human beings, it lives in the agricultural regions of the south, it exists in the industrial feudalism of the lumber and turpentine camps of the south, it lives in the southern non-union coal fields, it lives in the columns of the capitalist press of both north and south and the prejudice and strife among the workers is fed and inflamed like a gangrenous wound by this filth that it exudes."

William F. Dunne in the Workers Monthly.

## The Collapse of the C. P. P. A. Alexander Bittlema

THE devil has done his work; the devil may go.

And a good job he did. For several years the rank and file of the American labor movement were struggling for a political party of their own. Independent political action was on everybody's lips. Local farmer-labor parties were springing up everywhere. For a while it looked as if the hour had struck at last for the formation of a mass political party of the toiling masses of America.

The C. P. P. A. Steps In.

THEN what happened?

The reactionary bureaucrats of the railroad unions, thru their messenger boy, Bill Johnston, stepped into the middle of the stage and proclaimed the dawn of a new day—the day of Progressive Political Action. It was in February, 1922, in the city of Chicago, where they formed the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the C. P. P. A. The speeches delivered there were just grand. The letter of invitation to that conference, signed by the sixteen standard railroad unions, indulged in such language as: Independent political action, a political movement of the producers, etc.

But all this was sheer hypocrisy, as the Workers Party claimed right there and then. In our statement to the Conference, held in February 1922, we said in plain words that Bill Johnston's "Progressive" political action is pure bluff and deception. We demanded that the conference provide for the calling of a real rank and file labor Congress to lay the foundation for a working class party of political struggle against the rule of capitalism. We said, "Not progressive," but class political action is the thing necessary for the workers and poor farmers.

The Mountain Labored and Brought Forth a Mause.

HOW the C. P. P. A. did it is a long story to tell. They did it by deception. They did it by terrorism. They did it by trickery. And most of all, they did it by joining hands with the LaFollette group in the last presidential election.

We can still hear the sound of the trumpets and the sweet voices of the spell binders in the Cleveland Convention of the C. P. P. A., where they endorsed the candidacy of LaFollette for president.

What did they say then, do you remember? Oh, they said many nice, well-sounding things. They spoke of a new party, didn't they? They said the nomination of LaFollette lays the foundation for a political party of workers and farmers to wage the struggle against the exploiters. What didn't they say?

Well, we did not believe them. And we said so. The Workers (Communist) Party came before the workers and poor farmers of America and gave

them warning. We said: "Don't believe the reactionaries and middle class politicians of the C. P. P. A. Do not rely upon LaFollette. They have already succeeded in breaking up a movement, the farmer-labor movement, which promised to become the nucleus of a real political mass party of the toiling masses." We said: "Follow and support the Workers (Communist) Party, the only real working class political party."

But the C. P. P. A., combined with Gompers and LaFollette, were strong-er than we. They switched the awakening masses to the support of labor's enemies by means of the C. P. P. A. Then when the job was done and there was no longer the need for bluffing the workers with "progressive" trade union politics' action, the C. P. P. A. was brought into conference in Chicago and there quietly buried.

The devil has done his work; the devil may go.

The Socialist Party—An Able Assistant.

THE Socialist Party, which is neither a socialist nor a party, was quite useful to Bill Johnston and LaFollette in combatting the movement of the rank and file for independent political action. The S. P. stood by the guns till the very end. It did its full duty towards the trade union bureaucrats and middle class politicians. In fact, the Socialist Party liked their job so well that they wanted to continue indefinitely. But Bill Johnston and LaFollette decided otherwise. The result was: the S. P. had to pick up its tent and move back home.

Hillquit and Berger don't feel happy about it. They thought they had found at last a haven where they could rest and cultivate their petty bourgeois ambitions. Hillquit and Berger were seeing all kinds of dreams. But fate was not very kind to them. One windy morning in Chicago the Socialist Party arose to the realization of the fact that it, too, is no longer needed. The labor bureau-

crats and the LaFollette groups can now get along without the Socialist Party.

So what does the Socialist Party do? It sheds a tear of regret and the begins talking about a Labor Party; Hillquit and Berger are now in favor of a Labor Party. Do you believe them?

We do NOT! Decidedly so. We judge political parties by what they do. The Socialist Party is not a newcomer. It has been with us here to quite a long time. We know its record of words and deeds. We recall the part played by the Socialist Part in the C. P. P. A. We also recall the treacherous role played by the Socialist Party in the last presidential elections.

It is a record of subserviency to every whim of the so-called progressives in the C. P. P. A. It is a record of consciously fooling the working class with promises of a "new day" by supporting LaFollette for president. It is a black record of treason and betrayal of every fundamental class struggle. No workingman or working woman can trust the Socialist Party.

Communism—The Hope of the Workers.

THE collapse of the C. P. P. should teach the workers a lesson. And what is that? CLASS STRUGGLE—this is the lesson, an the only party that stands for the class struggle, always and consistently. It is the Communist Party, the Workers Party of America.

Why is it so? Because the Communist Party is a revolutionary party. Because the chief task of the Communist International is the destruction of capitalism thru the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because the Communists are the only consistent enemies of capitalism.

The collapse of the C. P. P. should serve as a signal for joining and building the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

## The New Leader of The Red Army

## Biography of Comrade Frunze.

THE new People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Soviet Union, Michael Vassilyevitch Frunze, was born in 1885, in Pischpek in Turkistan and is the son of a Moldavian peasant. On leaving school he attended the technical college in St. Petersburg from 1904 onwards. Even before leaving school he joined the revolutionary self-education clubs. In the first year of his university studies he became a member of the Social Democratic party organization and immediately showed his sympathies with the Bolshevik tendency. Since the end of 1904 he has taken an active part in various Bolshevik activities. In 1905 he was one of the organizers and leaders of the famous textile workers' strike in Ivanovo-Voznessensk. The Ivanovo-Voznessensk committee sent him as delegate to the 3rd and 4th party conference of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party.

From 1904 onwards Comrade Frunze was repeatedly arrested by the Czarist police. At the beginning of 1907 he was sentenced to four years hard labor on account of his Bolshevik activities. While serving his sentence, he was again brought before the court for armed resistance to the police and condemned to death. The death sentence was however changed to 10 years hard labor. In 1914 he was released, but again arrested in the summer of 1915. He soon escaped from prison and carried on illegal work in the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered by the police and was sent to West Russia. He drifted to the West front and worked at the creation of an illegal revolutionary organization in the army. In February, 1917, Comrade Frunze was already head of the Transbaikalian district under the name of Vassilenko where, with a few other comrades, he published a large weekly journal. Here however he was soon discovered